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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS MACTOMOTETTIX GUNTHER (ORTHOPTERA, TETRIGOIDEA, METRODORIDAE) FROM CHINA

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Abstract One new species of the genus Macromotettix Günther, Macromotettix convexa sp. nov., is described from Mt Darong of Guangxi, China. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Normal University, China and Department of Chemistry and Life Science, Hechi University, China.

Key words Orthoptera, Tetrigoidea, Metrodoridae, Macromotettix, new species, China.

The genus Macromotettix was erected by Günther (1939) to accommodate four species, M. tonkinensis, M. sukitsuense, M. sokutsuensis (Karny, 1915) = Acrydium sokutsuense Karny, 1915 and M. quadricarinata (Bolívar, 1898) = Mazarredia quadricarinata Bolivar, 1889, from Asia. Günther (1939) designated M. quadricarinata (Bolívar, 1898) as the type species for the genus. The genus Macromotettix belongs to the family Metrodoridae (Tetrigoidea). Since then some new species of the genus Macromotettix have been described (Günther, 1972; Zheng, 2005; Deng et al, 2007). Additionally, Paratettix compactus Chopard, 1929 was transferred to Macromotettix by Günther in 1972. Deng et al, (2007) revised the genus Macromotettix, but included only sixteen species. To date, the genus includes 20 known species worldwide, distributed mainly in Indonesia, Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal, Vietnam and China. Herein, we describe Macromotettix convexa sp. nov. from China. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Normal University, China and Department of Chemistry and Life Science, Hechi University, China.

Macromotettix convexa sp. nov. (Figs. 1-3)

Measurements. Length of body ♀7.5-8.0 mm; length of pronotum ♀6.0-6.5 mm; length of hind femur ♀4.5-5.0 mm.

Female. Size small. Head slightly exserted above the pronotal surface. Anterior margin of vertex straight, slightly protruding beyond eyes, median carina conspicuous. Width of vertex narrower than width of an eye (1.0 :1.2), in profile, vertex and frontal ridge forming obtuse round shape. Frontal costa slightly concave between lateral ocelli, frontal ridge slightly protruding archly between antennae, width of longitudinal furrow narrower than width of first segment of antennae. Antenna filiform, 15-segmented, inserted between lower margin of eyes. Eyes globose, lateral ocelli placed on middle of anterior margins of eyes. Disc of pronotum coarsely, with numerous small tubercles, anterior margin of pronotum straight, midkeel of pronotum completed, upper margin of pronotum undulated before shoulders and straight behind shoulders in profile. Lateral keels of prozona constricted backward, disc of pronotum convexed between shoulders, humeral angle of obtuse shape, with abbreviated carinae between shoulders. Hind process of pronotum narrow, short cone-shaped, not reaching top of hind femora. Humeral apex ridge and lower margin of pronotum connected in four-fifths of lower margin of pronotum. Posterior angles of lateral lobes of pronotum little produced outwards, obliquely truncate behind, posterior margin of each lateral lobe with two bisinuate. Tegmen long, ovate, apex rounded. Hind wings slightly not reaching apex of pronotum. Anterior and middle femora elongated, margins of middle femora straight, width of midfemora wider than width of tegmen. Hind femur 2.8 times longer than wide, margins of hind femur finely serrulate, antegenicular right angle and genicular denticles acute. Outer side of hind tibia with 6-7 spines, inner side with 5-6 spines. Length of first segment of hind tarsi longer than third, third pulvillus longer than first and second, apices of first and second sharp, apices of third obtuse. Ovipositor narrow and long, length of upper valvulae 4 times its width, upper and lower valvulae with slender saw-like teeth. Length of subgenital plate equal to its width, middle of posterior margin of subgenital plate with a triangular convex.

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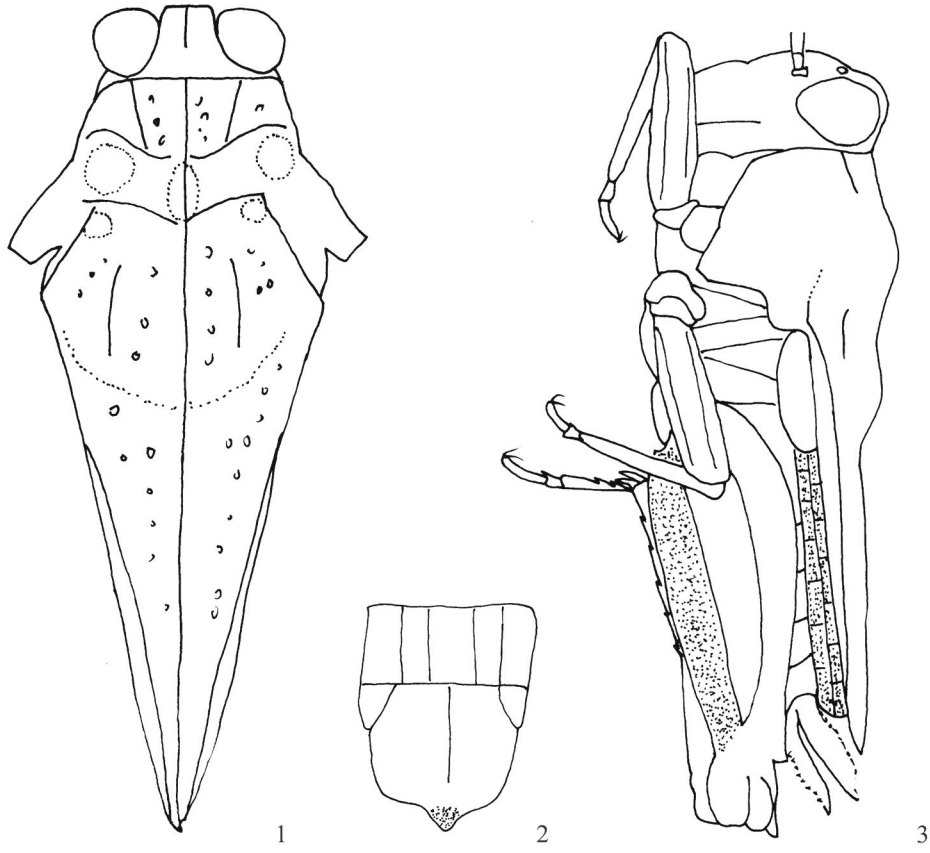

Figs. 1-3. Macromotettix convexa sp. nov. 1. Head and pronotum of female, dorsal view. 2. Body of female, lateral view. 3. Subgential plate of female, ventral view.

Body brown. Wings black. Outside of hind femur with four black transverse spots, lower outer side black. Hind tibia dark brown, with light ring in the base and middle.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, China, Guangxi, Beiliu (Darong Mountain) (22.8°N, 110.5°E; 600 m), 17 Aug. 2009, coll. LI Ding-Bo. Paratypes 4 ♀♀, data as holotype, but coll. LI Ding-Bo and ZHAN Si-Hai.

Etymology. The new species name is derived from the Latin convexa, meaning disc of pronotum convex between shoulders.

Remarks. The new species can be distinguished from Macromotettix luoxiaoshana Zheng et Fu, 2000 by: 1) width of longitudinal furrow narrower than width of first segment of antennae, 2) antenna inserted between lower margin of eyes, 3) disc of pronotum with convex between shoulders, 4) humeral apex ridge and lower margin of pronotum connected in Four-fifths of lower margin of pronotum, 5) width of midfemora wider than width of tegmen.

Distribution. China (Guangxi).

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中国大磨蛸属一新种记述 (直翅目，蛸总科，短翼蛸科)

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摘 要 记述采自广西大荣山地区大磨蛸属 Macromotettix 1 新种，即隆背大磨蛸 Macromotettix convexa sp. nov.。标本保存在陕西师范大学动物研究所标本室 (3♂♀) 和河池学院动物标本室 (2♂♀)。

关键词 直翅目，蛸总科，短翼蛸科，大磨蛸属，新种，中国.
中图分类号 Q 969.26

隆背大磨蛸，新种 Macromotettix convexa sp. nov. (图 1～3)

新种与同属近似种 Macromotettix luoxiaoshana Zheng et Fu, 2000 的主要区别为：颜面隆起纵沟狭于触角基节的宽；触角着生于复眼的下缘之间；前胸背板背面在肩部之间部分略隆起；肩顶隆线与前胸背板下缘连结处位于下缘端 4/5 处；中足股节宽于前翅可见部分的宽度。

正模 ♂，广西北流 (大容山)，400 m，2009-08-17，李定波；副模，4♂♀，同正模，詹四海和李定波采。